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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Note verbale dated 17 April 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Togo to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of Togo on the implementation of the measures taken by the Council against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as set out in resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017) (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 17 April 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Togo on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017)

Since independence and until the present day, the international policy of Togo has always been to seek international peace through peaceful coexistence among nations. Accordingly, its highest authorities have worked in the past, and continue to work, towards conflict resolution and the calming of hotbeds of tension. In that regard, Togo is fully committed to its international obligations to promote world peace.

Convinced that nuclear disarmament remains one of the conditions for the emergence of a peaceful world, Togo signed and ratified, on 1 July 1968 and 29 January 1970 respectively, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. By signing and ratifying this important legal instrument, the Government of Togo demonstrated its commitment to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Government of Togo also signed, on 11 April 1996, the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba), in force since 2009, and ratified it four years later, on 28 June 2000. The Government plays an active role in the reviews of the implementation of the Treaty, which it considers essential for collective security.

In addition, having served as a member of the Security Council from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2013, Togo could not, under any circumstance, distance itself from the international community's efforts to curb nuclear proliferation. Therefore, the adoption by the Security Council of various resolutions, especially resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017), condemning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for its nuclear programme, is entirely consistent with the international policy of Togo, which fully endorses the content of those resolutions.

Togo is convinced that the implementation of the aforementioned resolutions will contribute to the consolidation of international peace and security.

However, Togo would like to emphasize that, according to official statistics, there have been no commercial exchanges or exchanges of human resources between Togo and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the past decade, including during the reporting period. It should be noted that there is no formal exchange or formal tie of cooperation between Togo and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that would be in breach of the international commitments of Togo.

Nevertheless, in order to effectively comply with the aforementioned resolutions, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and African Integration of the Togolese Republic has circulated the full texts of those resolutions to all relevant national institutions and has requested them to provide, where appropriate, regular information on the full and effective implementation of the provisions of the resolutions to the fullest extent. To that end, an inter-ministerial committee has been set up within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs preside over the committee, which draws its other members mainly from the Ministry of Defence and Former Combatants, the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Mines and Energy, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport and the Ministry of Trade,

Industry, Private Sector Development and Tourism. The committee was established to discuss the aforementioned resolutions, compile the information received and produce reports on the sanctions concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The interministerial committee's work has focused on several areas, including the arms trade, security, customs, financial transactions, transport and mining.

In the area of infrastructure and transport, we note that pursuant to the aforementioned resolutions, the Togolese Government, through the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, has removed from the Togolese register almost 20 vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that were flying the Togolese flag.

By decisions No. 184 and No. 185 of 15 April 2016 of the Directorate of Maritime Affairs of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, the following vessels were deregistered:

- MV *Tong Da*, formerly *Dong Kun 6*, registration No. TG 00787, call sign 5VDT7, International Maritime Organization No. 8649993
- MV *Chon Myong 1*, formerly *Eastern Luck*, registration No. TG 00457L, call sign 5VCE8, International Maritime Organization No. 8712362

By decisions No. 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 316, 317 and 318 of 29 June 2016 of the Directorate of Maritime Affairs of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, the following vessels were deregistered:

- MV *Pu Gang*, registration No. TG 00827L, call sign 5VDY7, International Maritime Organization No. 8407888
- MV *Wan Long Hai*, registration No. TG 00792L, call sign 5VDU4, International Maritime Organization No. 9061227
- MV *Long Rich 5*, registration No. TG 5VDU4L, call sign 5VDW7, International Maritime Organization No. 8651178
- MV *Hera*, registration No. TG 00786L, call sign 5VDT6, International Maritime Organization No. 9009061
- MV *Bright Master*, registration No. TG 00789L, call sign 5VDT9, International Maritime Organization No. 9073165
- MV *Kun Peng*, registration No. TG 00830L, call sign 5VDZ2, International Maritime Organization No. 9012379
- MV *Long Rich 2*, registration No. 00797L, call sign 5VDU9, International Maritime Organization No. 8999544
- MV *Ming Yue*, registration No. 00788L, call sign 5VDT8, International Maritime Organization No. 8403911
- MV *Pole Star 1*, registration No. TG 00815L, call sign 5VDX3, International Maritime Organization No. 9011399
- MV *New Dawn*, registration No. TG 00783L, call sign 5VDT3, International Maritime Organization No. 9135494
- MV *Lucida 189*, registration No. TG 007739L, call sign 5VDN8, International Maritime Organization No. 8661719
- MV *Grand Hope*, registration No. TG 00790L, call sign 5VDU2, International Maritime Organization No. 8667414

By decisions No. 158, 159, 160 and 161 of 16 May 2017 of the Directorate of Maritime Affairs of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, the following vessels were deregistered:

- MV *Yuko Maru*, registered in April 2016, International Maritime Organization No. 9022362
- MV *Rich Honor*, registration No. TG 00857L, call sign 5VEC5, International Maritime Organization No. 9138628
- MV *Xin Guang Hai*, registered on 9 January 2017, International Maritime Organization No. 9004700
- MV *Chon Won 67*, International Maritime Organization No. 8574409

In addition, Togo has sponsored several initiatives at the United Nations and others at the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States. It established a national agency responsible for State action at sea by Decree No. 2014-113/PR of 30 April 2014 to strengthen its institutional framework in order to give special attention to Togolese maritime security and safety.

In the area of trade, over the period from 2014 to 2016, the National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies detected the importation of various products and items from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea worth a total of 677,673,078 CFA francs. They included polyethylene, polypropylene, worn textiles, used diesel vehicles and frames. However, the technical services did not identify any Togolese exports to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over the same period.

Since then, and following the adoption of the various resolutions, there have been no additional commercial transactions between Togo and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Similarly, in the mining and energy sector and the armaments industry, Togo does not engage in any commercial, financial or military activity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the light of the fact that peace and security are now given greater priority than development programmes, the Government of Togo has signed the various international legal instruments dealing with questions of disarmament and peacekeeping. Togo fully adheres to the foundations and obligations of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) to avail itself of the opportunity to contribute to efforts to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

With regard to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by Togo, it should be noted that there are public administration institutions and legislative norms related to the management of hazardous products, such as weapons of mass destruction.

As concerns issues linked to security, the ban on entry into or transit through the national territory and checks on the activities of North Korean nationals in Togo, it should be noted that Togo does not have a formal framework of cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and almost no citizens of that country are to be found in the various industries within the national territory.

Togo has no air or sea links with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and does not receive in its ports or airports any vessels or aircraft originating in or travelling to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It should also be noted that every provision has been taken by the relevant services to ensure the effective implementation of measures to prevent the entry or transit of designated individuals or their family members, or any person acting on behalf of a designated individual or entity.

In the field of customs and financial transactions controls, the services of the Togolese Revenue Office have never been aware of products or other goods from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or identified as such. As a corollary, no currency movement to or from North Korea has been declared.

In banking and microfinance, the competent authorities did not find any evidence of transfers of funds to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. There are no foreign correspondent banks in North Korea for Togolese banks. Similarly, there are no financial transactions involving primary or secondary income foreign direct investment.

Overall, Togo has no official or private contact with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that would facilitate the movements and activities of individuals or entities linked to that country.

Therefore, Togo is complying with the Security Council measure intended to prevent direct or indirect supplies to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, through the territory of Togo or using vessels or aircraft under the national flag.

Togo will continue to fully comply with the provisions of the aforementioned resolutions and the obligations therein and will inform the Committee, as soon as possible, of any further steps taken to give effect to the provisions of the resolutions adopted against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.